

upper tubular parts receding from one another at a curve. This seems to be a constant and important character. I hope these details, taken in connexion with the statements made in my former paper, will be thought to justify the strong conviction I now entertain that *C. Passmori* must be received as a species. The close resemblance in general external appearance, with the difference in size, weight, and a few points of structure, may remind us of *Bernicla Hutchinsii* as compared with *B. Canadensis*. These birds are still often confounded even by sportsmen, the former being passed as the young of the latter; yet no doubt can be entertained by the scientific zoologist of their being specifically different.

I am indebted to Mr. Passmore for his attention in procuring my additional materials, and for his valuable aid in some of the investigations required.

Supplement to the List of Australian *Longicornia*.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

[Read June 20, 1867.]

THE most interesting of the following additions to the *Longicornia* of Australia are from Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent. They were a part of a small collection of Coleoptera made by a German naturalist, which had doubtless previously yielded some of its choicest specimens to the Sydney entomologists. Judging from what remained, the collection had a completely Australian character, a few of the commoner forms of the middle and southern portions being, however, very feebly or not at all represented—i. e. the Buprestidæ, Hesthesis, the Stenoderinæ, Phoracantha, the smaller Lamellicornia, &c.; of one of the Colydiidæ, *Dastarcus porosus*, Walk., hitherto only found in Ceylon and Borneo, there were several specimens. Of the Lamiiidæ, the genera *Sodus*, *Atyporis*, and *Menyllus* * have now to be added to the Australian fauna. *Batocera lena*, Thoms., and *Pelargoderus Arouensis*, both hitherto restricted to New Guinea, appear to be common. *Glaucytes*, a genus found in the New Hebrides, some of the Malayan islands, and even in Madagascar, has now a representative in Australia.

* *Menyllus maculicornis*, from Aru, described by me from a single specimen, not in the best condition, in the Wallacean collection, was unfortunately forgotten when I described *Sysspilotus Macleayi*, with which it is identical. The latter name must therefore be cancelled.

To Dr. Howitt, of Melbourne, I am indebted for not less than four new species of *Athemistus*. This genus appears to take the place in Australia of the European *Dorcadion*. I have also a Tasmanian specimen of *Dorcadida bilocularis*, White, from the same gentleman, who observes that this and *Lacon variabilis* are the only Coleoptera known to him common to Australia and New Zealand; to these, however, may be added *Epithora dorsalis*, MacLeay.

Besides the new species characterized in this paper, I have described the following since the Society did me the honour to publish the list of Australian Longicornia in their Journal, viz. :—

Demomisis filum, Champion Bay, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. May 1867 (3rd ser. vol. xix.) p. 310.

Thoris eburifera, Rockhampton, l. c. p. 317.

Thephantes clavatus, Darling Downs, l. c. p. 319.

Elaptus simulator, Cape York, l. c. June 1867, p. 413.

Petalodes, in consequence of its having been previously used, was changed to *Anastasis*.

HEBESECIS BASALIS.

H. cinerascens; prothorace vittis duabus, elytris regione scutellari et fascia postmediana fuscis, his basi crista pilosa instructis.

Hab. Rockhampton.

Pale ashy; head obscurely clouded with ochreous and brown, a dark brown Δ -shaped mark on the vertex; prothorax with the disk bituberculate, ochreous at the base, bounded by a dark brown stripe on each side; scutellum squarish; elytra with an ochreous patch below the scutellum, margined with dark brown except posteriorly, a narrow band behind the middle also dark brown, the base on each side with an oblong crest composed of closely set erect dark brown hairs, each elytron with three or four longitudinal ochreous lines; body beneath and legs with a coarse whitish pubescence, the middle of the abdomen nearly glabrous, black; antennæ nearly twice as long as the body, brown, ringed more or less with white, the sixth and eighth joints entirely white. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species approaches *H. niphonoides* in coloration; but the pilose crest at the base of each elytron is peculiar to it.

ATYPORIS INTERCALARIS.

A. (♀) nigrescens; prothorace vitta glabra æneo-nigra, lateribus ochreo tomentosis; elytris breviusculis, pube cinerascente tectis, et ochreo maculatis.

Hab. Cape York.

Derm blackish; head covered with a greyish tomentum, two glabrous stripes on the vertex; prothorax with a broad central stripe, gradually broader towards the base, glabrous, nitid, and sparingly punctured, and on each side a dense ochreous tomentum; scutellum nearly semi-circular; elytra rather short, and somewhat cylindrical, irregularly punctured, the punctures black and glabrous mixed with small patches of ashy pubescence spotted with ochreous; body beneath and legs covered with an irregular greyish tomentum; antennæ rather longer than the body, with small spots of greyish. Length 5 lines.

Five species of this genus are described in 'Long. Malay.', all from Batchian and New Guinea; the present has shorter and more cylindrical elytra than the others, but in coloration comes near *A. jubata*.

RHYTIPHORA ARGUS.

R. pallide ochraceo-fulva; elytris mediocriter nigro maculatis, maculis parvis, distinctissimis, niveo annulatis, humeris glabratis, nigris, nitidis, apicibus oblique truncatis; antennis nigris.

Hab. Rockhampton.

Pubescence very dense, pure pale ochreous yellow; head impunctate, a white line round the eyes; prothorax short, cylindrical, transversely rugose, a few small punctures on the middle; scutellum narrow, rounded behind; elytra covered, but not crowded, with numerous small, black, very distinct spots, those at the base granulated, each surrounded with a well-limited, snowy white ring; the shoulders naked, glossy black, also surrounded with a white ring; the apices sharply and obliquely truncate; body beneath, femora, and tibiæ with a bright ochre-yellow pubescence, slightly patched with whitish; tarsi paler; antennæ black. Length 12-14 lines.

Allied to *R. polymita*, but the spots much less crowded, with the glossy black on the shoulders well-limited, and the apices of the elytra obliquely truncate, not rounded. It is one of the handsomest species of the genus.

RHYTIPHORA INTERTINCTA.

R. pallide fulva; prothorace nigro fasciato; elytris obscure nigro maculatis, maculis plus minus conjunctis, humeris supra albis, infra glabratis, nigris; antennis nigris, niveo annulatis.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

Pubescence pale fulvous; head glabrous, black, with patches of fulvous pubescence in front, two stripes on the vertex, line round the eyes, and a bar behind them also fulvous; prothorax with two distinct bands of fulvous, and some irregular patches between them, and an elevated glabrous transverse line in the middle; scutellum subscutiform; elytra entirely covered with a short dense pale fulvous pubescence obscurely spotted with black, each spot paler posteriorly and blending

more or less with those behind it, those towards the base also connected transversely, and forming slightly undulating bands; body beneath yellowish spotted with black; femora and tibiæ yellowish, the tarsi ashy; antennæ black, the basal half of each joint from the third to the ninth inclusive snowy white. Length 10 lines.

A very distinct species, which for the present may be placed after *R. semivestita*.

PENTHEA MACULARIA.

P. dense pubescens et nigro setulosa, albida, confertim nigro maculata; prothorace linea longitudinali glabrata; elytris disperse punctatis, haud costatis.

Hab. North Australia.

- Densely pubescent, with scattered black setulose hairs, whitish or greyish white, with small black crowded spots; head sparingly punctured, impressed median line nearly obsolete; prothorax with few punctures, a smooth longitudinal line on the disk; scutellum semicircular; elytra not ribbed, the punctures scattered, very irregular, free from pubescence, and confined to the black spots; body beneath whitish, spotted with black and ochraceous yellow; legs whitish; antennæ dark brown, the scape and apex of the third joint whitish. Length 5-5½ lines.

Allied to *P. intricata* and *P. miliaris*; but the absence of costæ on the elytra, the glabrous line on the prothorax, and the uniform spotting will readily distinguish it.

SYMPHYLETES ANAGLYPTUS.

S. robustus, fusco tomentosus, supra lineis minutis brevibus irregularibus fulvis vestitus; prothorace in medio bituberculato; elytris subtrigonalis, apicibus subtruncatis.

Hab. Rockhampton.

- Stout, covered above with a brownish tomentum and speckled with very small numerous short irregular fulvous lines composed of a longer tomentum, the brown spaces between them not larger than the lines themselves; head more fulvous in front, with black lines; prothorax constricted anteriorly, irregularly tumid, the middle with two small tubercles placed transversely; scutellum somewhat rounded; elytra subtrigonal, with six glossy black granules on each side at the base arranged in two rows, the apices subtruncate, nearly hidden by longish hairs; body beneath with a coarse irregular buff pubescence; legs spotted with a brown and buff pubescence; antennæ considerably longer than the body, densely fringed beneath. Length 12 lines.

A very distinct species which may rank after *S. fumatus*; the anterior coxæ are spined in my specimen.

SYMPHYLETES CAPREOLUS.

S. angustatus, rufo-brunneus; elytris parallelis, apicibus rotundatis, basi, scutellum includente, maculisque suturalibus ferrugineis, utrinque plagis duabus albidis ferrugineo signatis instructis; antennis omnino fuscis, griseo pubescentibus.

Hab. Rockhampton.

Narrow, reddish brown; head covered with coarse greyish and ochreous hairs; the antennary tubers rather large and approximate; prothorax cylindrical, finely punctured, with an almost obsolete greyish pubescence, with three vertical ferruginous lines on each side; scutellum rounded, glabrous, with a tuft of ferruginous hairs in the centre; elytra nearly parallel, somewhat elongate, the apices rounded, a ferruginous triangular patch at the base, enclosing the scutellum, and a few spots of the same colour along the suture, on each side, at equal distances from the base and apex and each other, two large white patches marked more or less with pale ferruginous; body beneath and legs with a thin greyish pile, the edges of the abdominal segments with a denser border of yellowish hairs; antennæ entirely brown, sparsely covered with greyish hairs. Length 5 lines.

The smallest and least robust proportionally of all the species of this large genus, and easily distinguished by the two white patches at the sides combined with the triangular ferruginous patch at the base of the elytra. I have seen some specimens much lighter in colour with the ferruginous spots along the suture absent.

SODUS VENOSUS.

S. sericeo-griseus; capite fusco-griseo; prothorace fulvo-griseo, postice constricto; elytris utrinque paulo excavatis, in medio planatis.

Hab. Cape York.

Silky grey; head brownish grey, closely and finely punctured; prothorax not quite so broad as the head, constricted, and rather narrow posteriorly, covered with a dense fulvous grey pubescence, the disk bituberculate, the apex of each tubercle crowned with a few longish setæ; scutellum indistinct; elytra irregular, the middle of each side slightly excavated, the disk between flattened, the pubescence on these parts very thin, with a few small scattered punctures, posteriorly the pubescence much denser; body beneath and legs reddish brown, with a thin grey pile; antennæ with the first three joints brown and closely punctured, the remainder with an ashy pubescence. Length 5 lines.

This is a very interesting addition to the genera of the Australian insect-fauna, the only two other species of *Sodus* being from Singapore and Penang respectively; although unmistakeably congeneric, they are very distinct, the Penang species (with the prothorax dilated posteriorly and the slight emargination of the intermediate tibiæ) being the most aberrant. They are all

covered, especially the antennæ, with long scattered setulose hairs. The irregularity of the elytra of the species before us is exceptional: and this, with the marked difference of density of the pubescence, gives them a variegated appearance. The following are the amended diagnoses of the two Malayan members of the genus:—

Sodus verticalis (Pascoe, Long. Malay. p. 137, pl. vii. fig. 5). *S. fuscus*, nitidus; genis, vertice, antennisque basi, niveis; prothorace turgido, postice paulo constricto; elytris regularibus. *Hab.* Singapore.

Sodus ursulus (Pascoe, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1866, p. 237, pl. xxvi. fig. 2*). *S. fulvo-brunneus*, opacus, capite pallidiore; prothorace basi latiore; elytris regularibus, late ovatis. *Hab.* Penang.

LYCHROSIS AFFLICTUS.

L. pubescens, niger, obscure cinereo varius; scutello parvo, triangulari, indistincto; antennis fere nigris.

Hab. Cape York.

Thickly pubescent; head finely punctured, glabrous, black, the cheeks with a whitish pubescence; prothorax quadrate, the sides nearly parallel, pubescent, white, with three ill-defined glabrous black stripes; scutellum small, triangular, nearly hidden by white hairs; elytra irregularly punctured, the punctures large and well-marked at the base, pubescence thin and black, sprinkled with a longer white pilosity, the apices very obliquely emarginate; body beneath and femora with a thin ashy pile, the abdomen greyish, the last segment black; tibiæ and tarsi greyish; antennæ nearly entirely black, the bases of the four or five last joints slightly tinged with white. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Much longer and more cylindrical than *L. luctuosus*, and entirely without the large well-marked white patches which distinguish that species.

HATHLIODES COSTULATUS.

H. supra brunneo-ochraceo pubescens; elytris basi prothorace latioribus, costulatis, apicibus dehiscentibus.

Hab. Champion Bay.

Rather short, covered above with a close brownish-ochraceous pubescence with small whitish setæ interspersed; head nearly impunctate; prothorax with a few scattered punctures on the disk, a brownish stripe on each side behind the eyes; scutellum semicircular; elytra finely punctured, broader than the prothorax, each with raised lines, including one at the suture, but not extending to the apex, the sides rather abruptly declivous, the apices dehiscent; body beneath and legs coarsely pubescent, dark ochreous; antennæ about two-thirds of the length of the body. Length 6 lines.

Resembles *H. quadrilineatus*, but shorter, without darker stripes, and the elytra with raised lines.

* The figure is too brightly coloured, and the prothorax is not represented sufficiently broad at the base.

PHEAPATE DENTICOLLIS.

P. griseo pubescens; prothorace utrinque dentato, disco fusco; elytris in medio cinerascens, apicibus oblique truncatis.

Hab. Rockhampton.

Derm dark brown, with a greyish pubescence; head covered with shaggy hairs in front, not concealing the small scattered punctures; prothorax with a small sharp tooth on each side, the disk with a broad subglabrous stripe, well limited at the sides, and very distinctly punctured; scutellum very broad, dark brown, glabrous, minutely punctured; elytra with two raised longitudinal hairy stripes at the base, united towards the middle, another at the shoulder, a large pale ashy patch in the middle common to both elytra, the apices obliquely truncate; body beneath, legs, and antennæ covered with loose greyish hairs. Length 5 lines.

Easily distinguished from *P. albula* in colour, and by the small lateral tooth of the prothorax; except in fresh specimens, the raised hairy lines on the elytra are unnoticeable.

ATHEMISTUS BITUBERCULATUS.

(Howitt's MS.)

A. vinaceo-fuscus; prothorace tuberculato, sparsim impresso-punctato; elytris confertim granulatis, postice bituberculatis, apicibus oblique truncatis, angulo externo obsoleto.

Hab. "Mountains of Victoria."

Claret-coloured brown, thinly pubescent; head almost impunctate, except on the vertex; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth in the male, shorter in the female, sparingly punctured, the disk with four to seven tubercles (three intermediate nearly obsolete); scutellum very small and indistinct; elytra narrowly ovate, covered with small elongate granules arranged in somewhat oblique lines, on the declivity posteriorly on each side a large mamillary tubercle, the apices oblique, the external angle nearly obsolete; body beneath and legs reddish brown; antennæ not quite the length of the body (σ), but shorter in the female. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Differs from all the other species of the genus, except *A. Æthiops*, in the two posterior tubercles of the elytra.

ATHEMISTUS HOWITTI.

(*A. kiamæ*, Howitt's MS.)

A. fulvo-fuscus; prothorace fere impunctato, quinquetuberculato; elytris tuberculis nitidis instructis, apicē singulorum truncato, angulo externo acuto.

Hab. Kiama (New South Wales), Clarence River (Queensland).

Pubescent, fulvous-brown; head with few punctures; prothorax nearly impunctate, its disk with five tubercles, the three anterior oblong shining; scutellum small, narrowly triangular; elytra narrowly ob-

long, scarcely so broad as the prothorax in the male, covered with not very closely arranged glossy oblong tubercles in somewhat oblique rows, the apices truncate with the external angle acute; body beneath dark brown; legs and antennæ pale, the latter in both sexes not so long as the body. Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Very like *A. rugosulus*; but the latter (*inter alia*) has the apices of the elytra rounded, and the prothorax much more punctured.

ATHEMISTUS PUNCTICOLLIS.

A. fuscus, pilis erectis minutis dispersis; prothorace confertim punctato, utrinque tuberculo rotundato fere obsoleto.

Hab. Omeo (Gippsland).

Dark brown, finely pubescent, with numerous small erect hairs interspersed; head with few punctures; prothorax closely punctured, on each side above the lateral tooth a low rounded very indistinct tubercle; scutellum small, narrowly triangular; elytra narrower than the prothorax (σ), covered with elongate shining granules in nearly regular rows, the conjoined apices rounded; body beneath, legs, and antennæ dark brown, the latter much shorter than the body. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The short flying hairs of this species, with the non-tuberculate (or nearly so) and closely punctured prothorax, at once differentiate it; in *A. pubescens*, the only other setosely pilose species, the hairs are much larger and longer.

ATHEMISTUS ÆTHIOPS.

(Howitt's MS.)

A. ater, opacus; prothorace grosse punctato, quinquetuberculato; elytris confertim verrucosis, postice bituberculatis, apicibus truncatis, angulo externo obsoleto.

Hab. "Mountains of Victoria."

Black, opaque, pubescence with a brownish tinge; eyes rather approximate above; prothorax coarsely punctured, the disk with five tubercles, the three central much less distinct; scutellum broadly triangular; elytra ovate, broader than the prothorax in both sexes, closely covered with warty tubercles, which are much larger at the shoulders, posteriorly on the proclivity of each elytron a prominent tubercle, the apices rounded; antennæ in both sexes above two-thirds of the length of the body. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ (σ)- $4\frac{1}{2}$ (φ) lines.

A small black species, like *A. funereus*; but the two posterior tubercles on the elytra are sufficiently distinctive*. Dr. Howitt,

* Dr. Howitt mentions, in his note on this species, that the "spot on the disk of the elytra when first taken is snowy white." An exceedingly indistinct spot, which I at first overlooked, may be detected with a good lens nearly in the middle of each elytron. There are also traces of yellowish patches at the base or sides of the prothorax in some other species.

to whose kindness I am indebted for the new species of this genus here described, mentions a still smaller one than this, taken in an ants' nest near Sydney, in company with *Cordus hospes*, Schön., and *Lacon geminatus*, Cand. Another many-spined species, found under a log of wood at Brisbane, is also alluded to.

GLAUCYTES SUTURALIS.

G. fuscescens, capite, prothorace, maculisque elytrorum griseo-argenteis, pubescentibus; elytris octomaculatis, regione suturali depressis, griseo pubescentibus.

Hab. Cape York.

Light brownish, shining, head and prothorax closely covered with a silky greyish-silvery pubescence, a few punctures in front between the antennæ, none on the prothorax; scutellum small, rounded behind; elytra with eight spots and a broad central stripe covered with a silky greyish pubescence, the rest glabrous, very distinctly punctured, the suture flat or even somewhat hollowed from a point a little behind the scutellum nearly to the apex, which is truncate, with a strong spine at the external angle; body beneath black, shining, a very thin whitish pubescence along the sides; femora pale reddish brown, white at the base; tibiæ and tarsi blackish; antennæ dark brown. Length 5 lines.

Allied to *G. scitulus*, a Batchian insect, but different in colour and distribution of pubescence, and at once distinguished by the concave depression along the suture; another species is found in the New Hebrides, and two more in Madagascar. The genus certainly does not belong to the *Tmesisterninæ*, in which it has hitherto been placed.

STRONGYLURUS CERESIOIDES.

S. testaceo-fuscus, disperse albo pilosus; prothorace vix longiore quam latiore, grosse punctato, albo quadrimaculato; elytris modice elongatis, apice rotundatis.

Hab. Tasmania.

Testaceous brown, with dispersed stiffish hairs clothing the upper surface; prothorax not longer than broad, coarsely punctured, the punctures closely approximate but not confluent, four white spots on the disk, the two posterior largest; scutellum rounded, white; elytra moderately long, thickly punctured, rounded at the apex; body beneath and legs with long whitish hairs; antennæ with the first two joints glabrous, shining, the remainder pubescent, opaque. Length 6 lines.

A species resembling *S. scutellatus*, Hope, but with a shorter prothorax, differently punctured, and broader elytra in proportion to their length, of uniform colour.